

Fig. 1

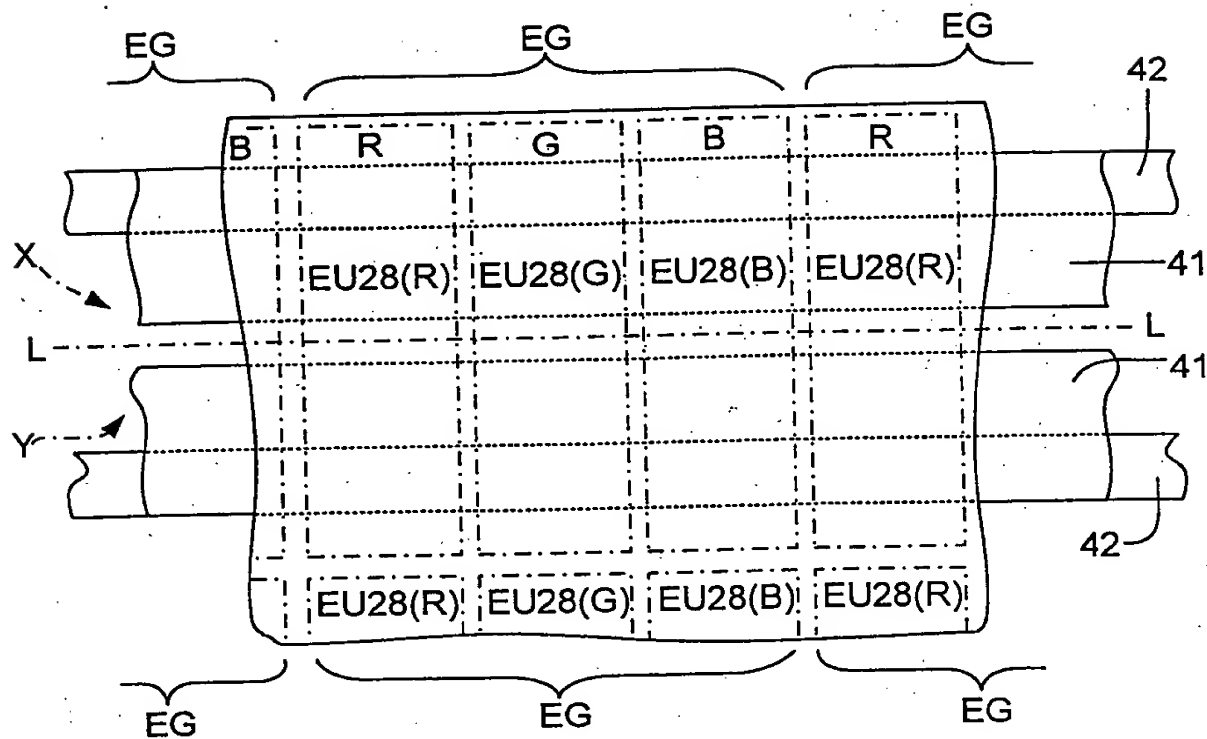


Fig.2

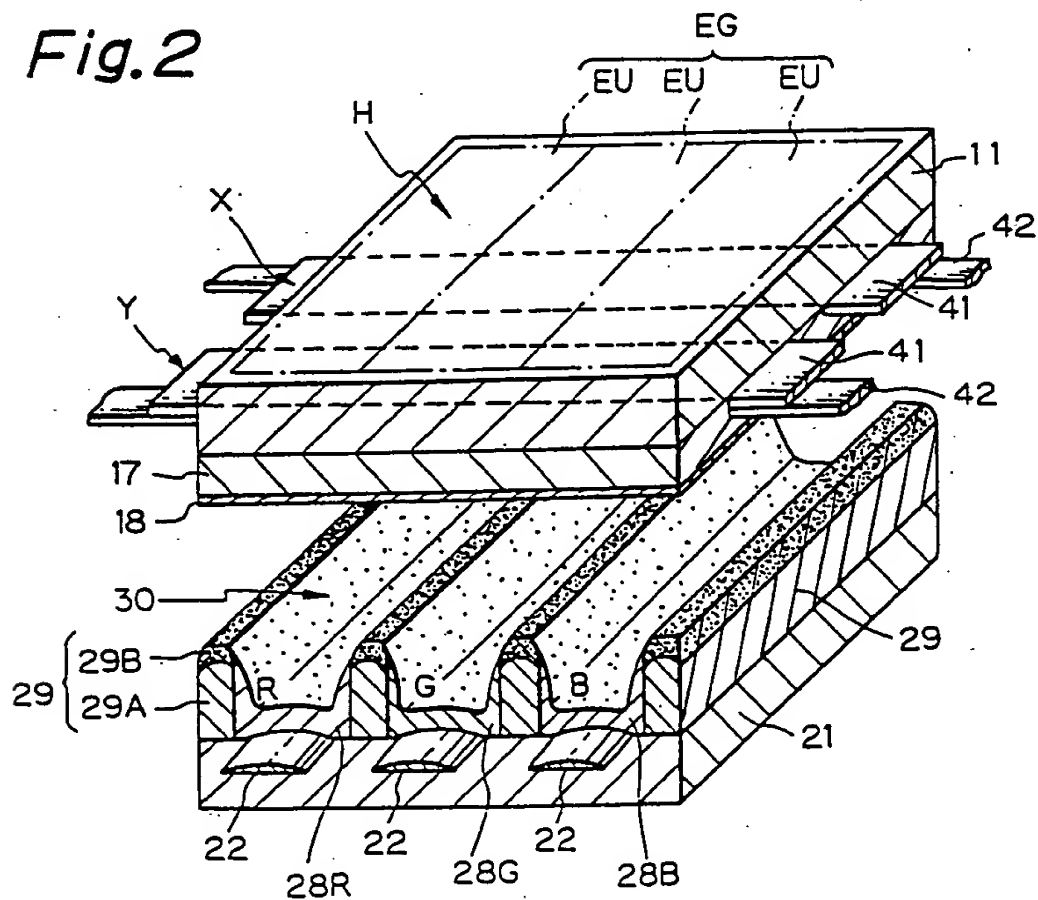


Fig.3A PRIOR ART

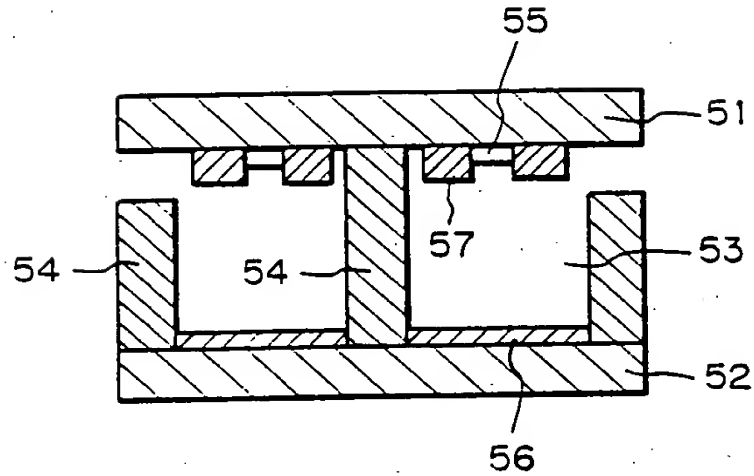
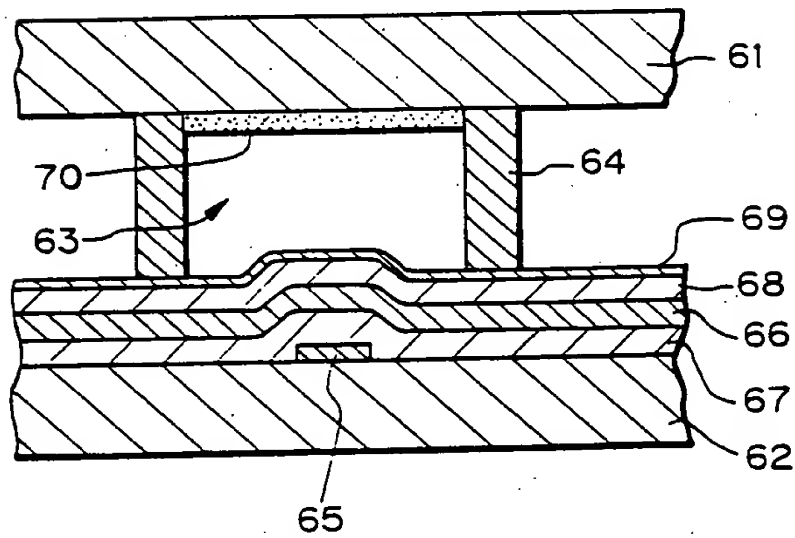


Fig.3B PRIOR ART



005060-46845960

Fig. 5 PRIOR ART

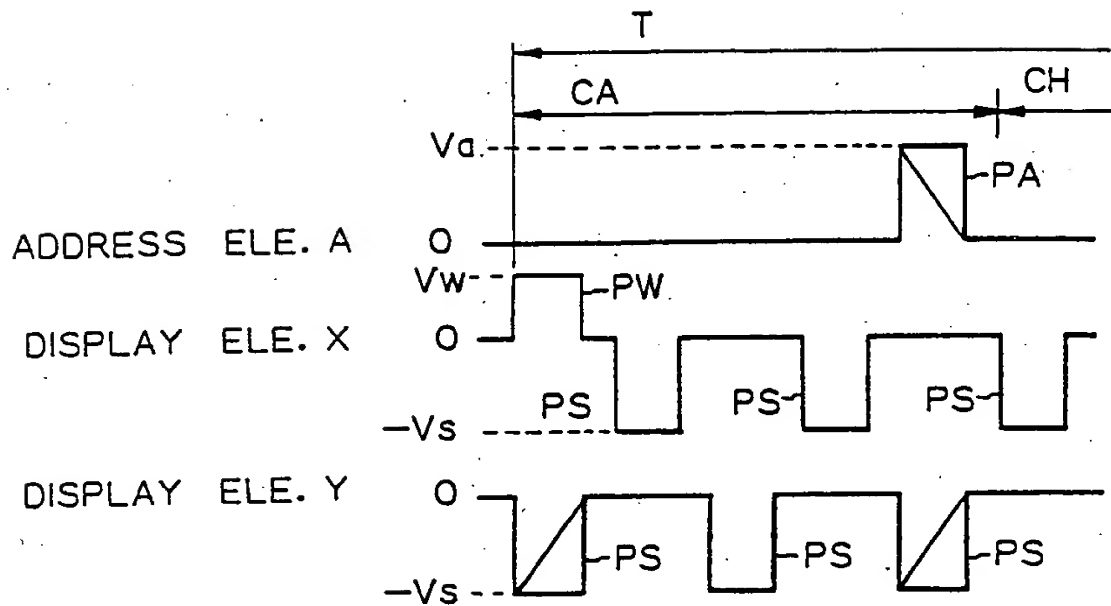


Fig. 6
PRIOR ART

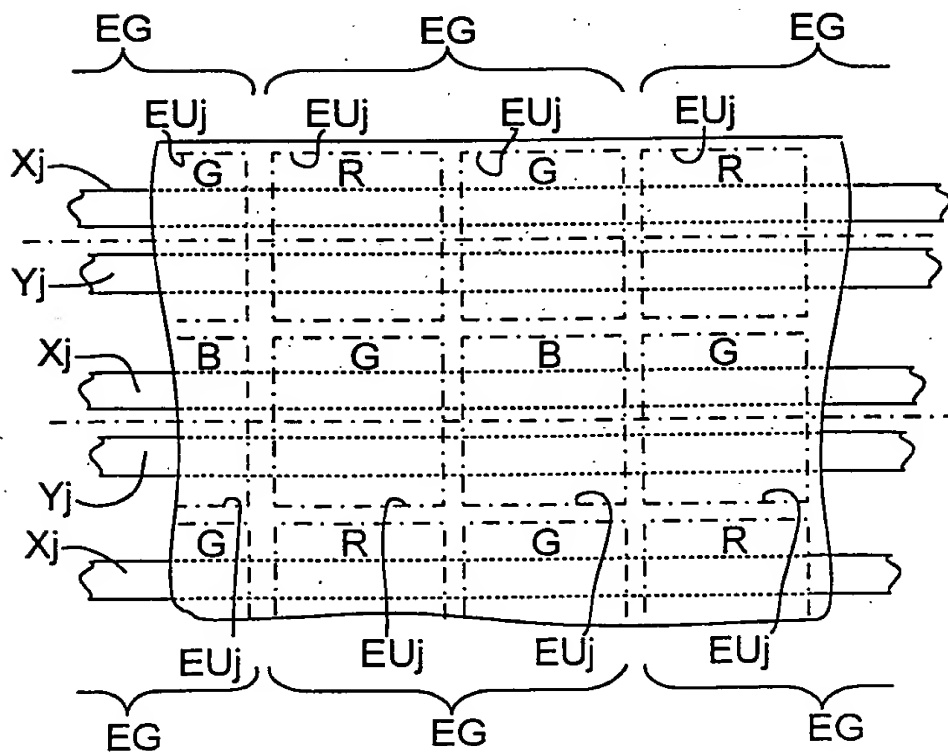
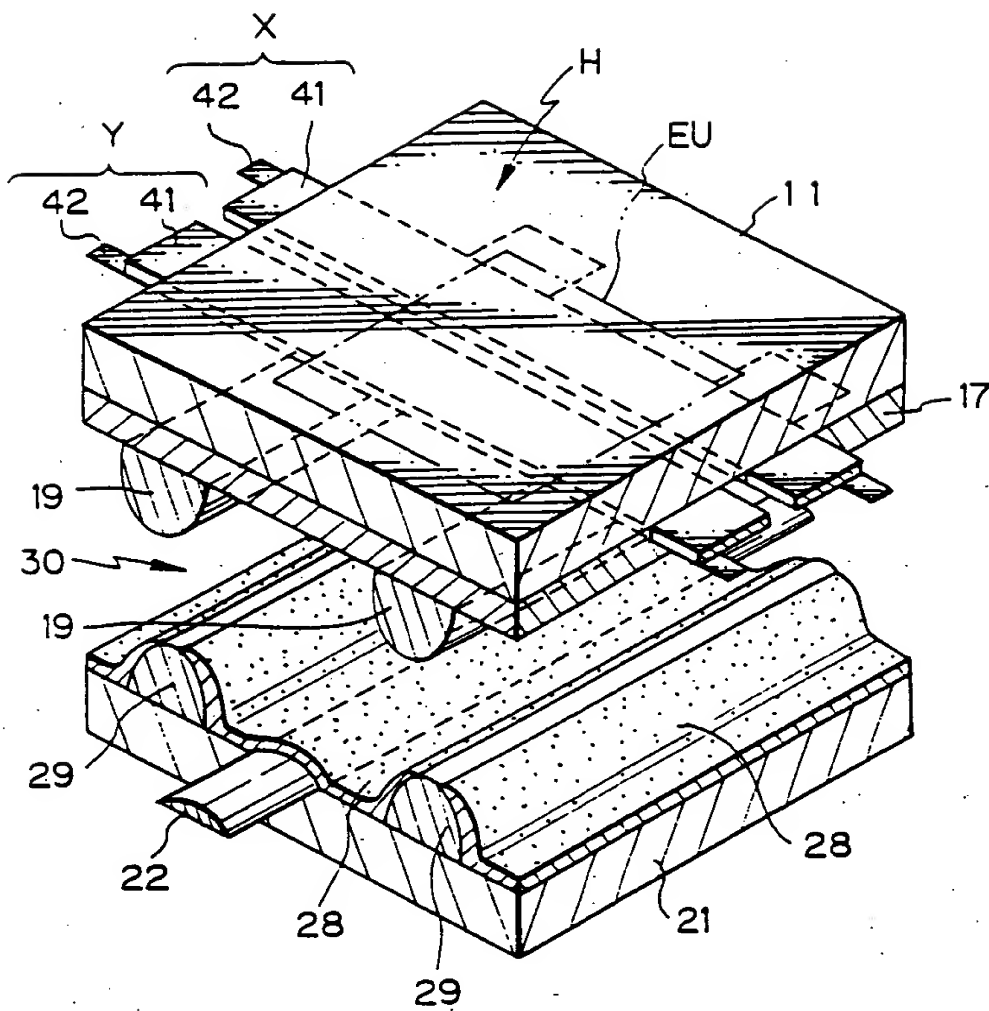


Fig. 7



005060-16845960

Fig. 8

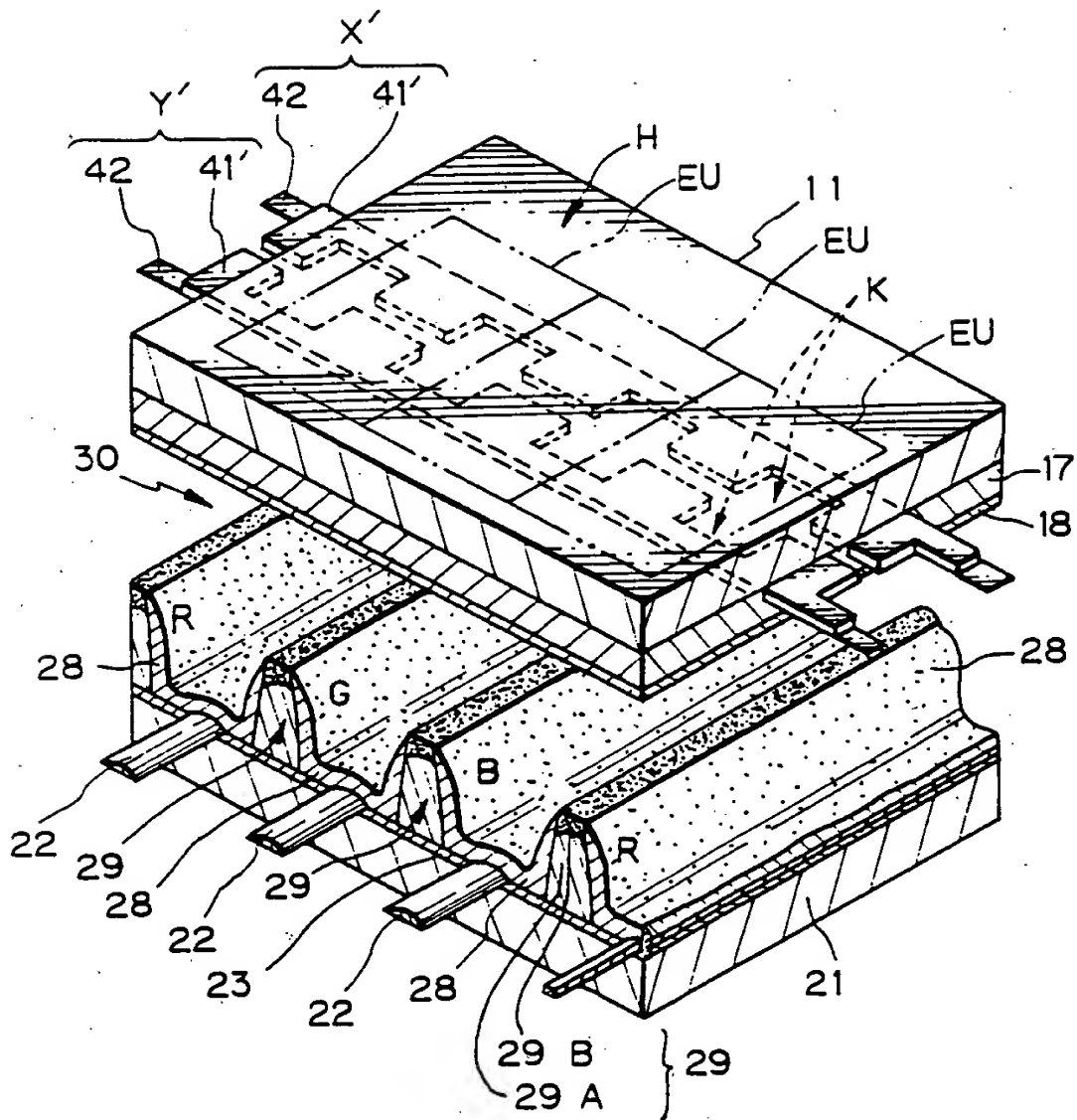


Fig. 9

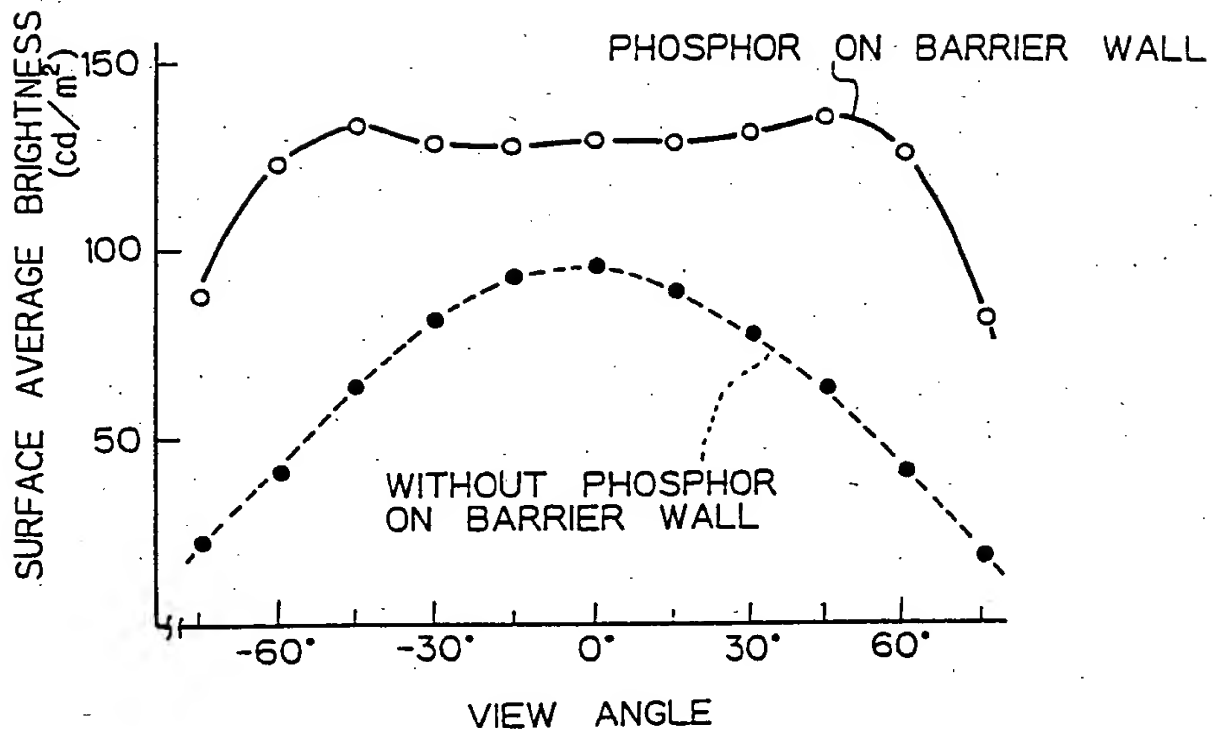


Fig. 10

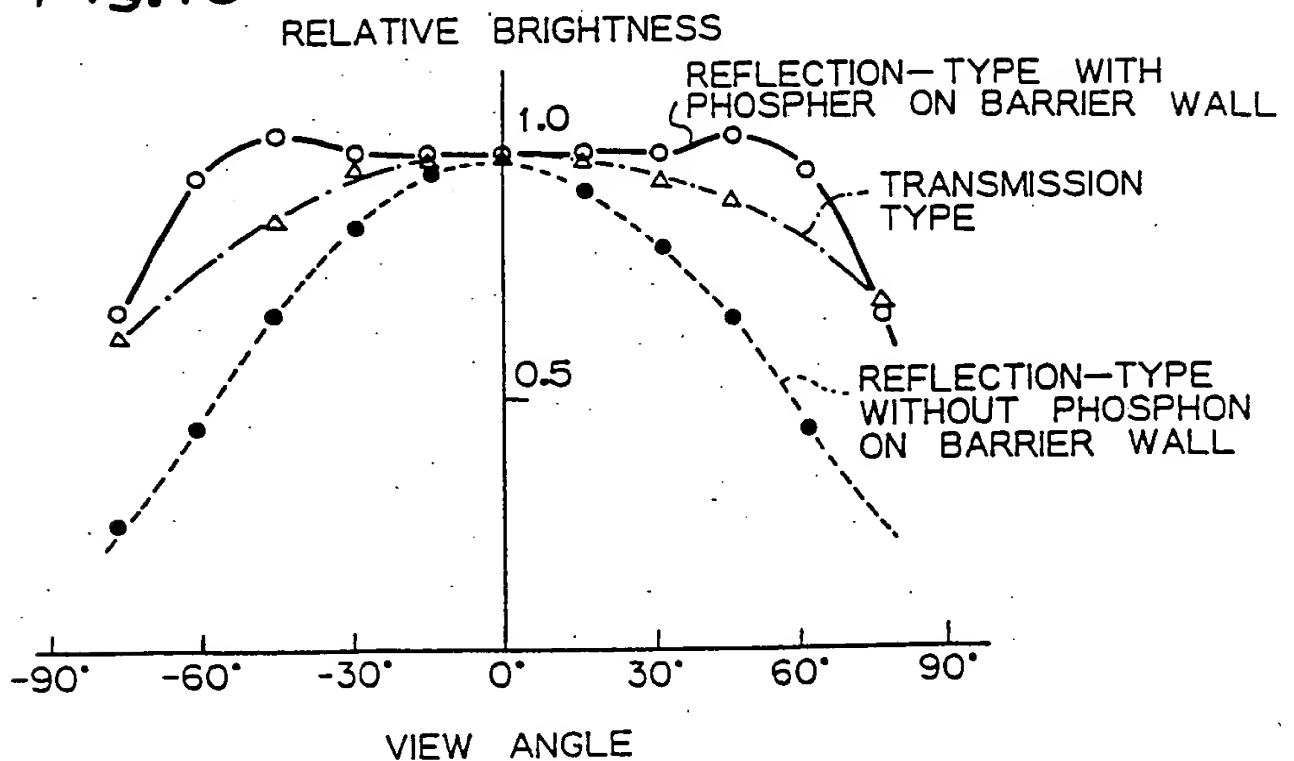


Fig.1 1

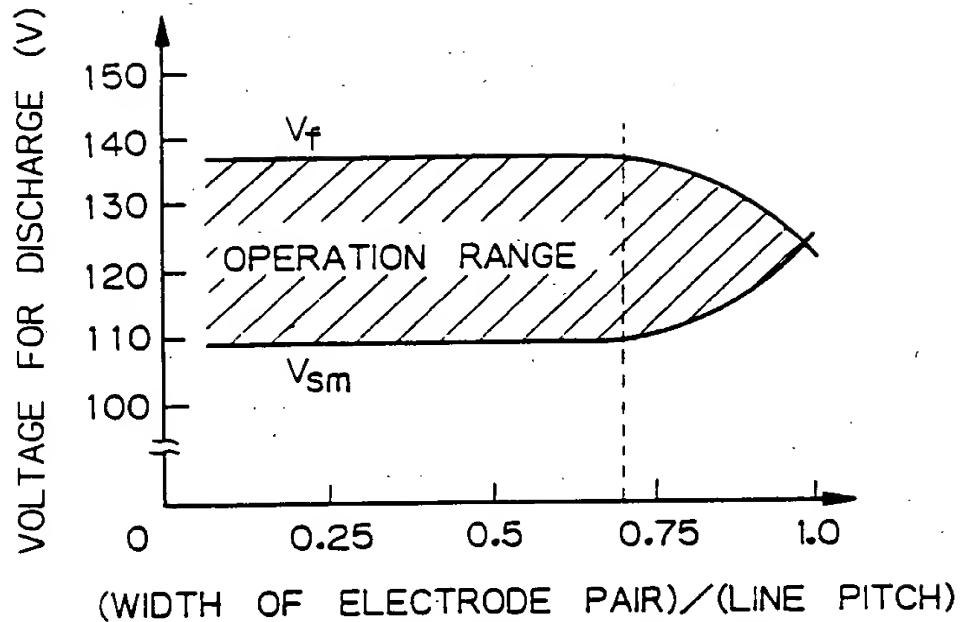


Fig.12

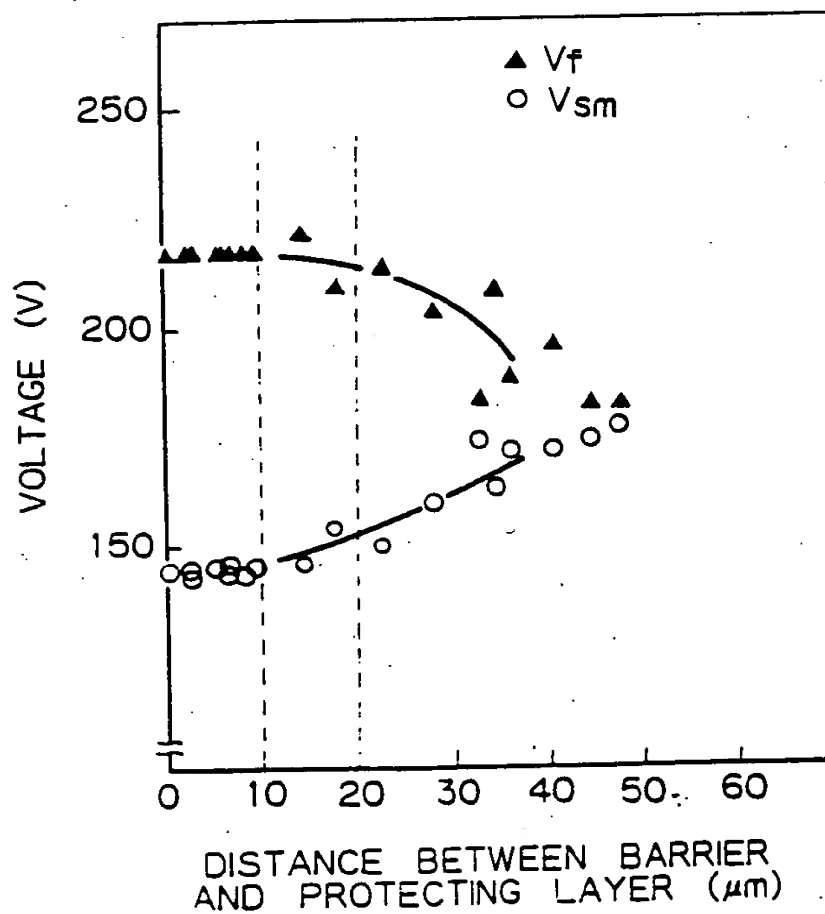


Fig.13

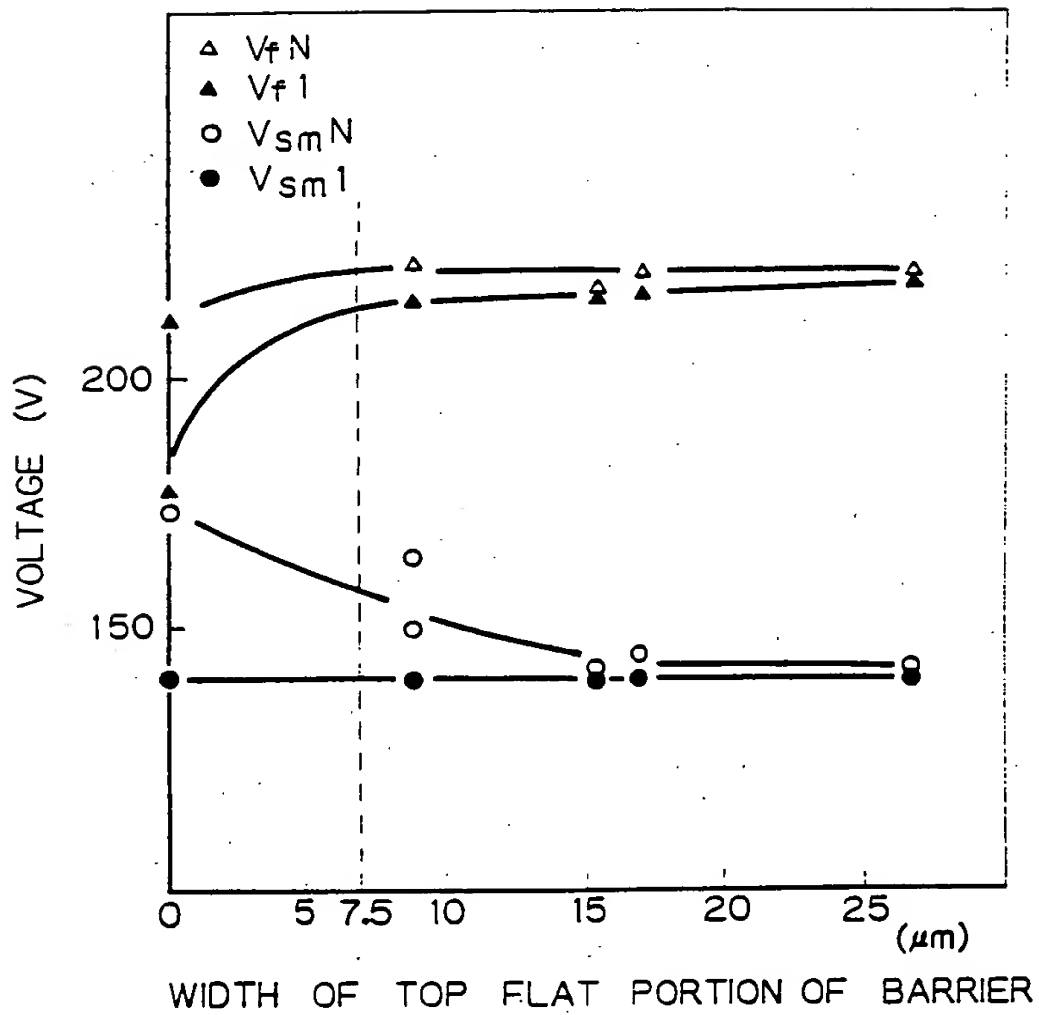
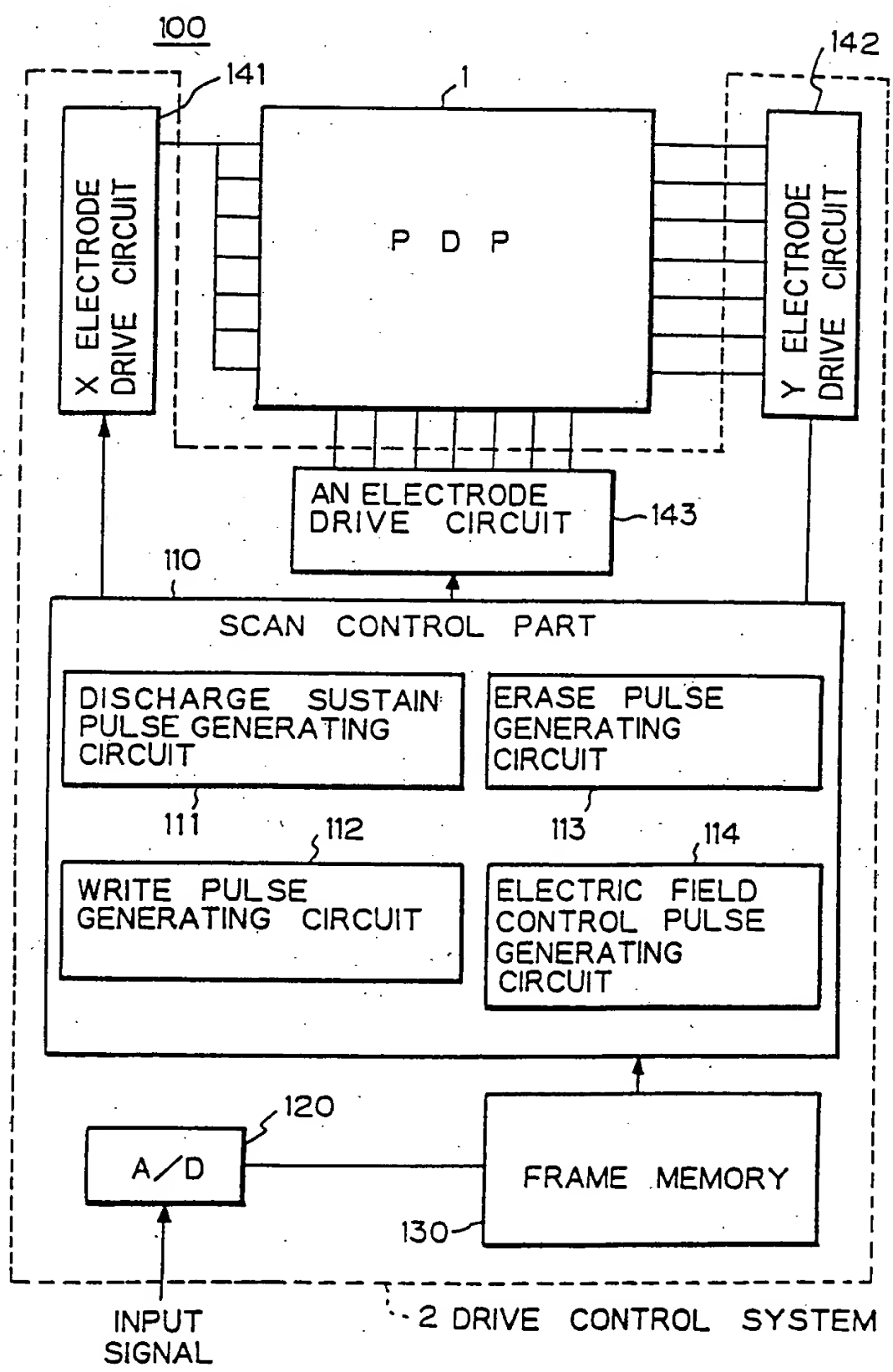


Fig.14



[illegible]

The timing diagram illustrates the operation of the 6800 microprocessor. It shows three main signal groups: ADDRESS ELE. A, DISPLAY ELE. X, and DISPLAY ELE. Y. The ADDRESS ELE. A signal is a square wave that transitions from 0 to a high level (VW) during the address phase (CA) and returns to 0 during the chip select phase (CH). The DISPLAY ELE. X signal is a square wave that transitions from 0 to a high level (VW) during the address phase (CA) and returns to 0 during the chip select phase (CH). The DISPLAY ELE. Y signal is a square wave that transitions from 0 to a high level (VW) during the address phase (CA) and returns to 0 during the chip select phase (CH). The data bus (PC) is shown as a signal that transitions from 0 to a high level (VW) during the address phase (CA) and returns to 0 during the chip select phase (CH). The voltage levels are indicated by VW, 0, and -Vs. The time period T is marked at the top of the diagram.

Fig.17

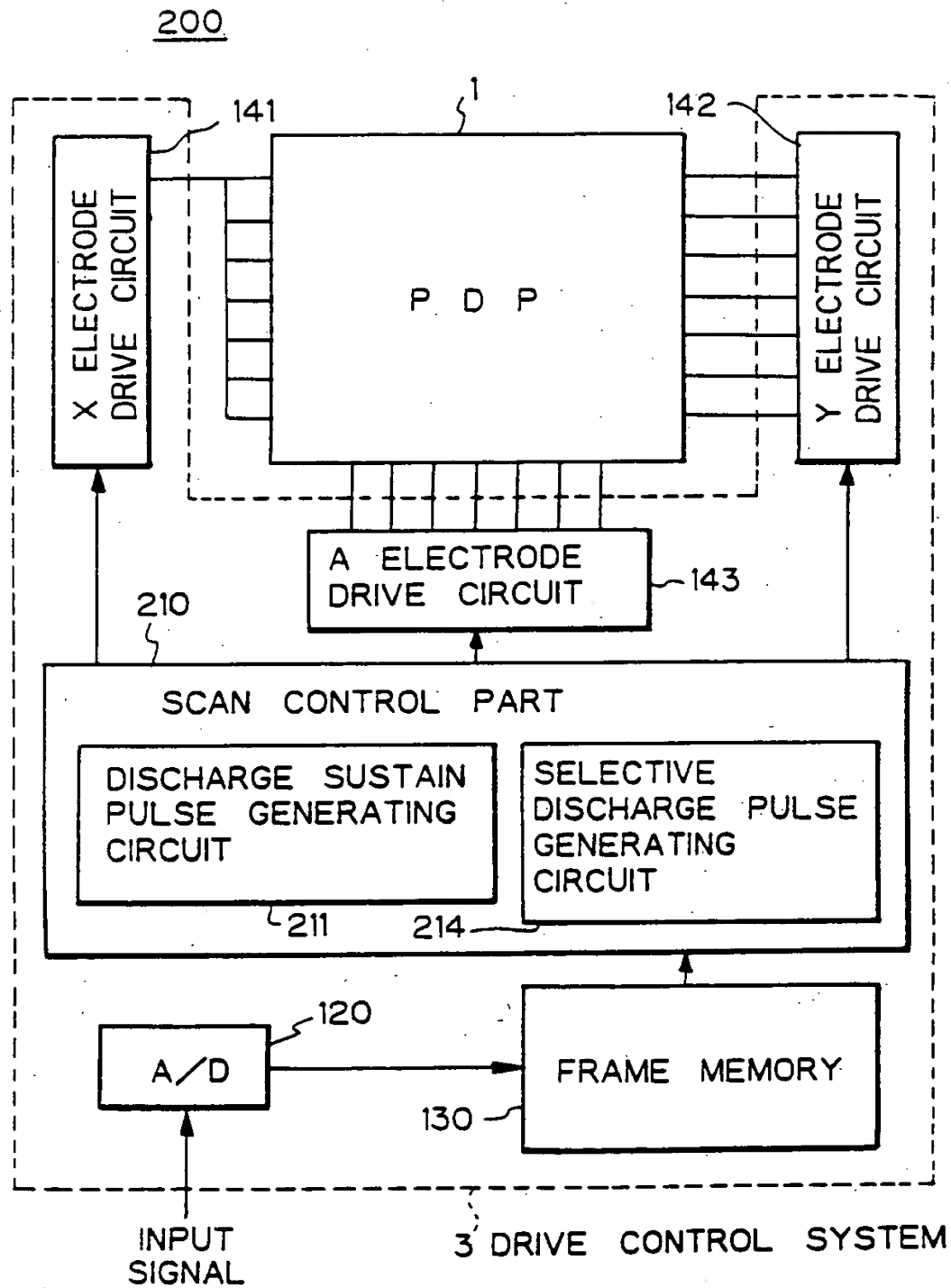
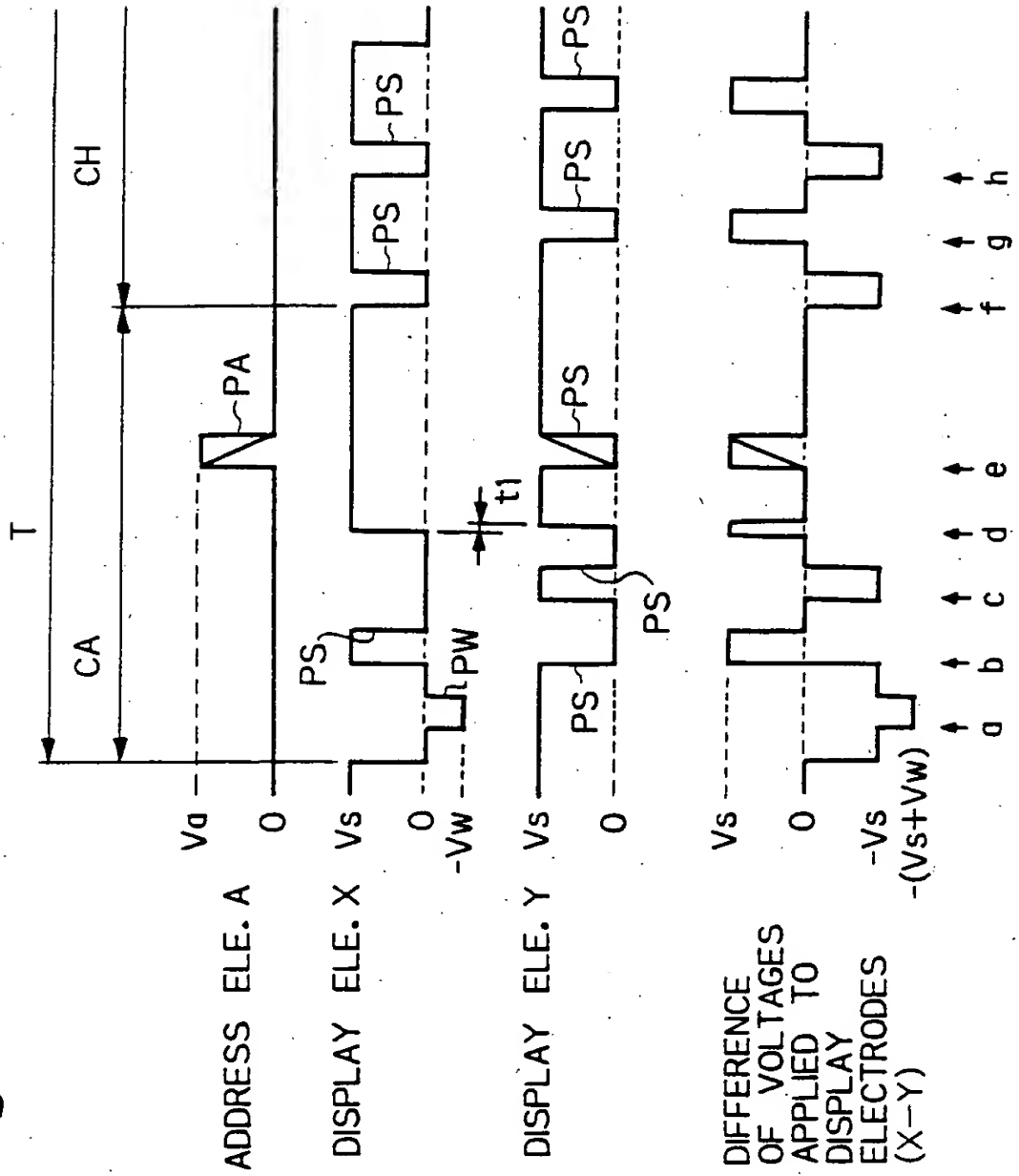


Fig. 18



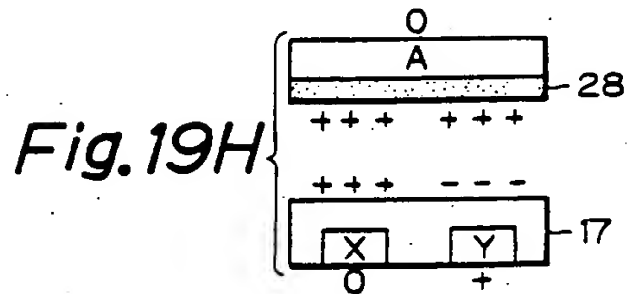
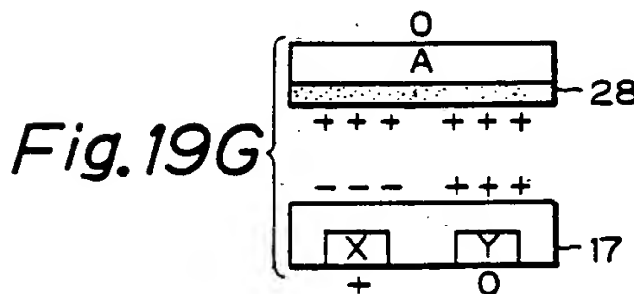
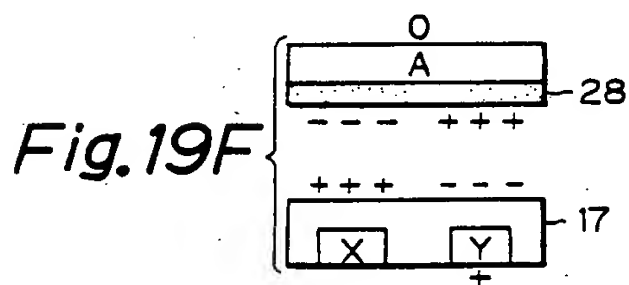
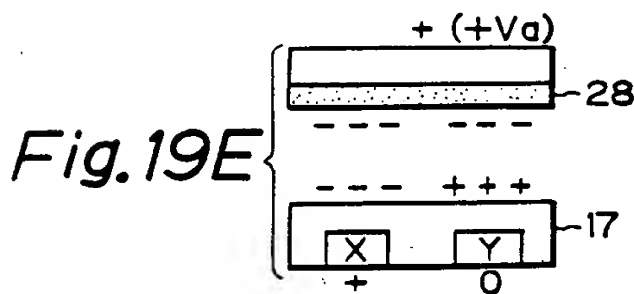
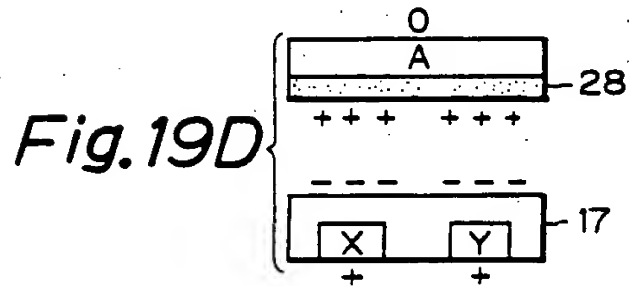
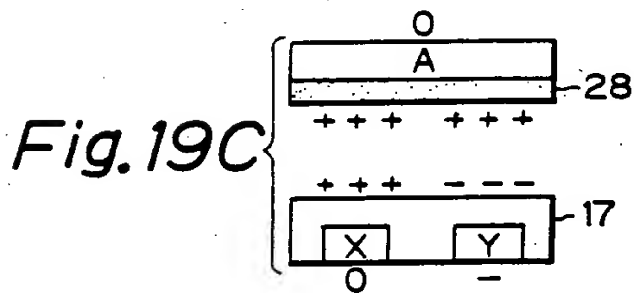
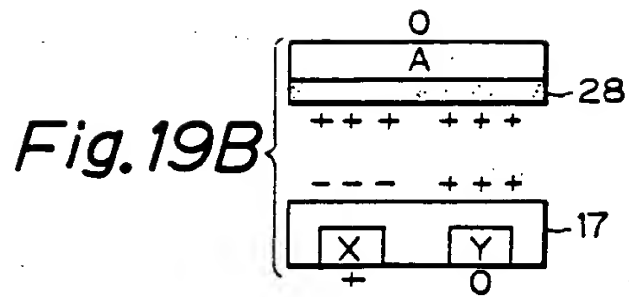
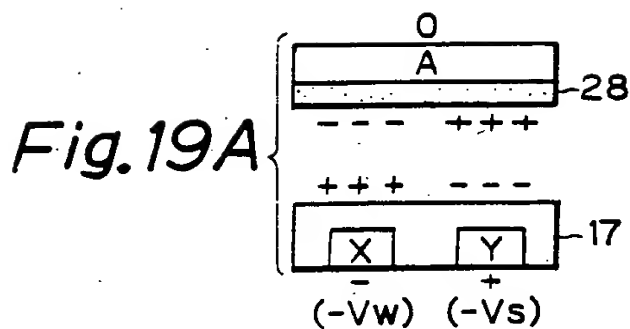


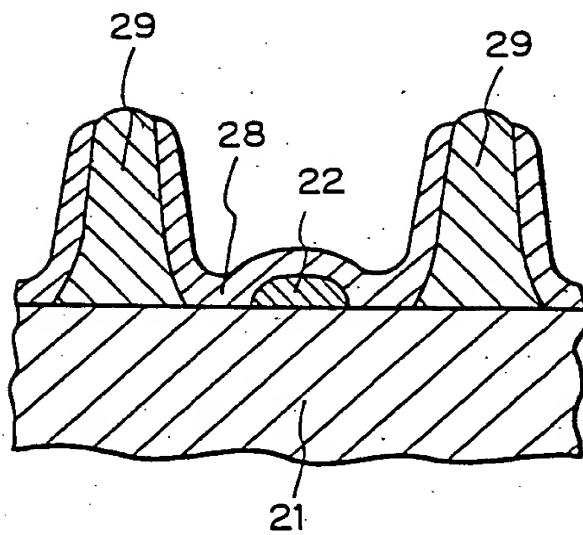
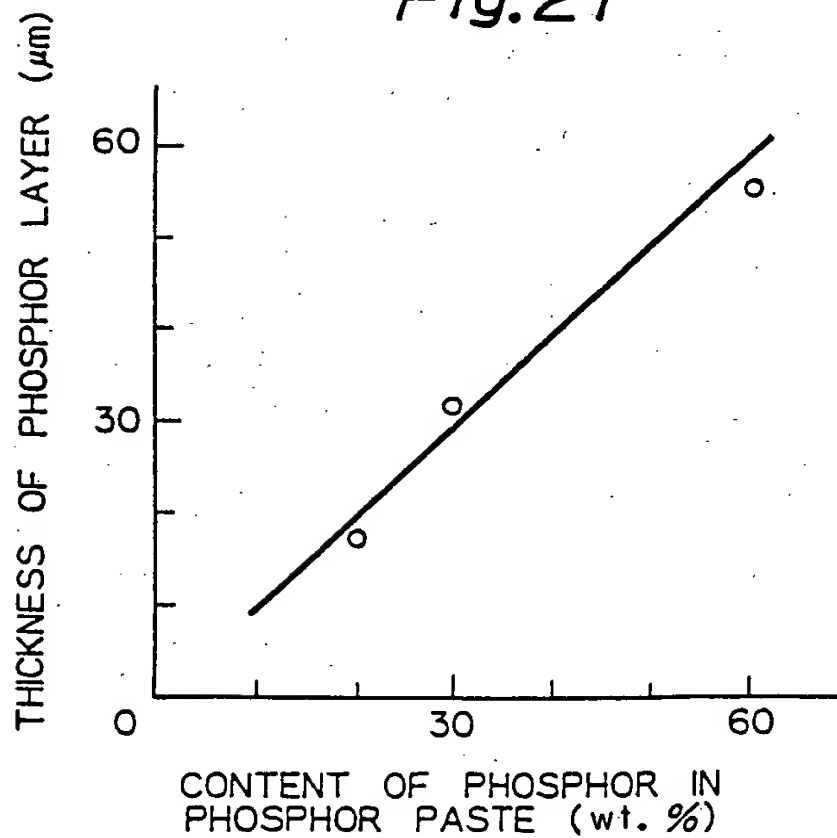
Fig.20*Fig.21*

Fig. 22A

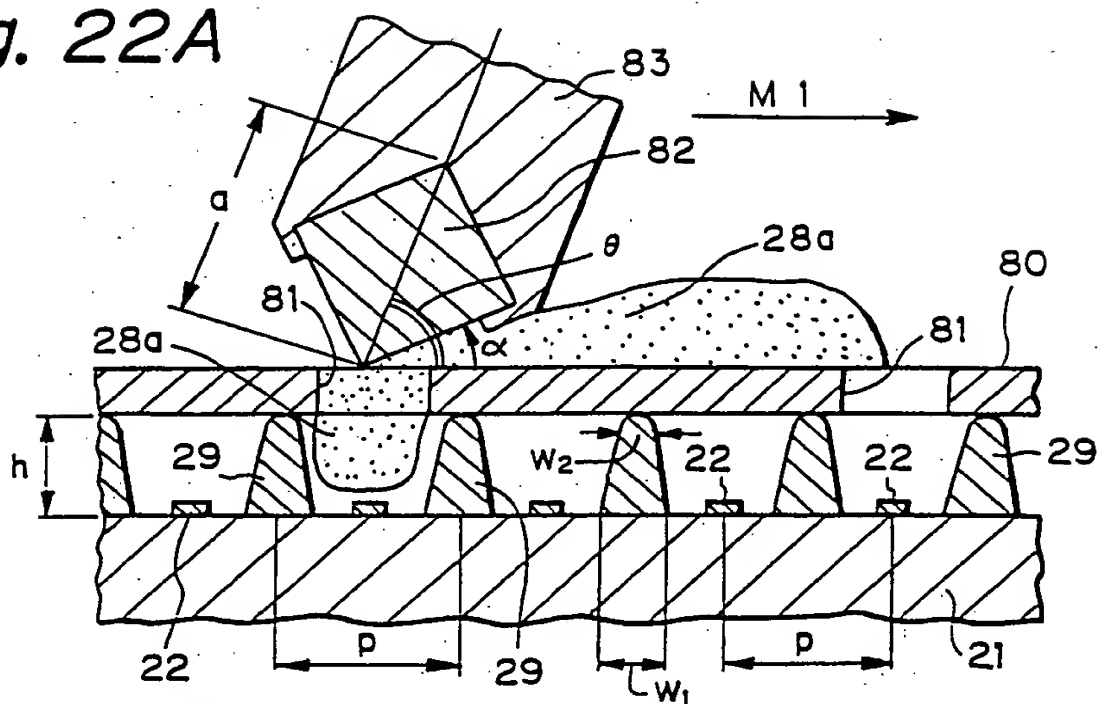


Fig. 22B

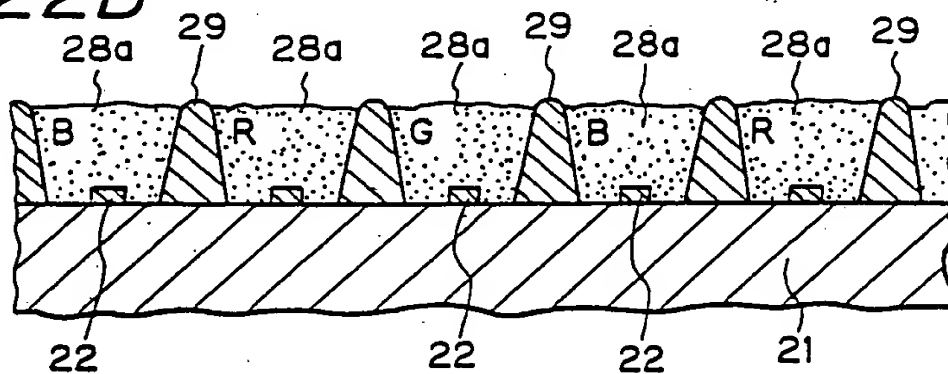


Fig. 22C

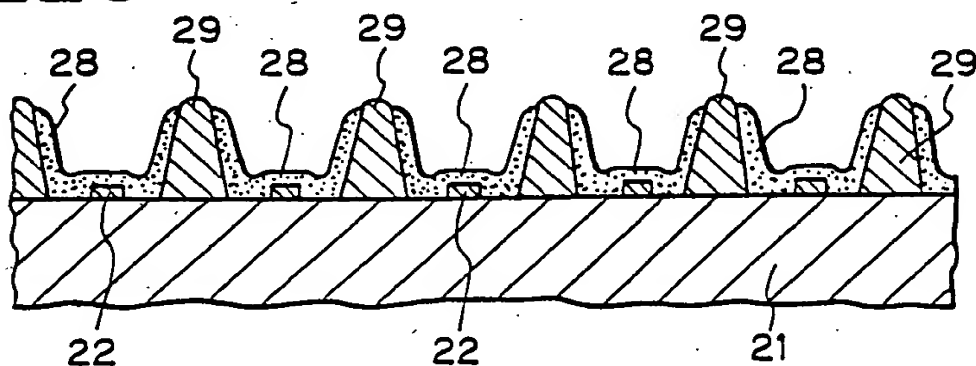


Fig. 23

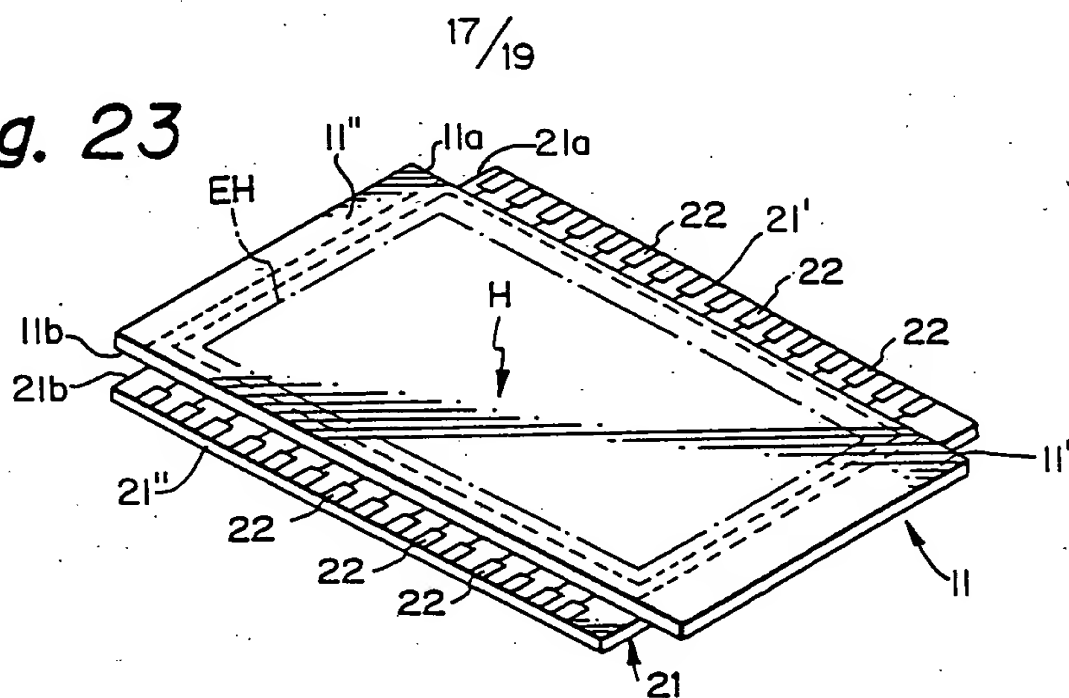


Fig. 24A

PRIOR ART

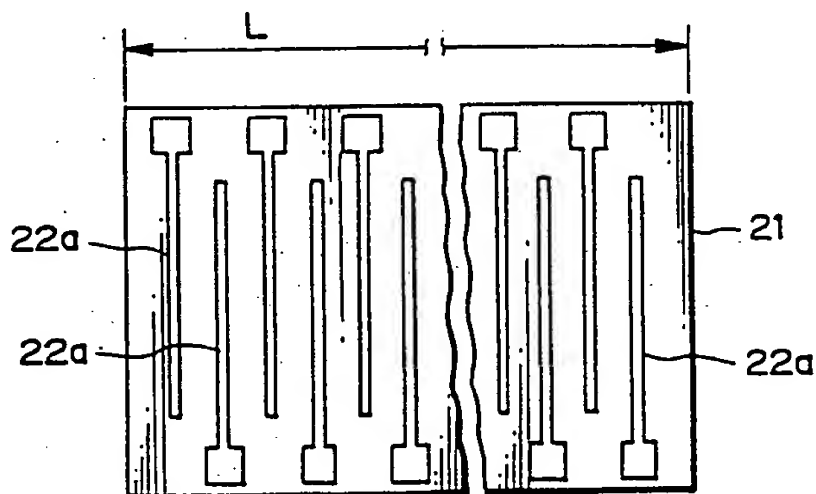


Fig. 24B

PRIOR ART

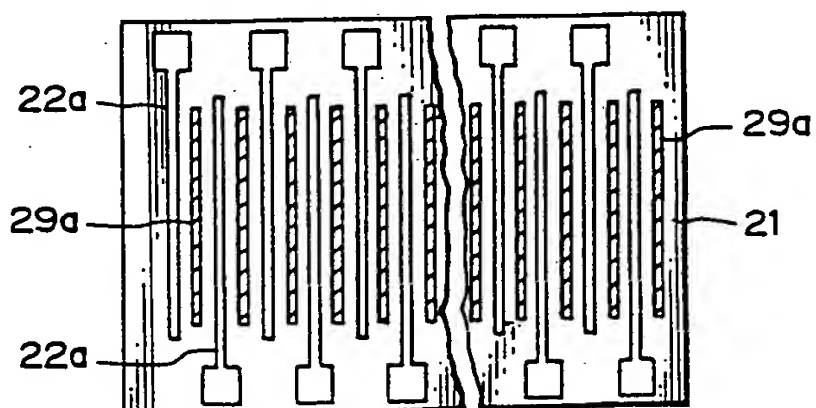


Fig. 25A

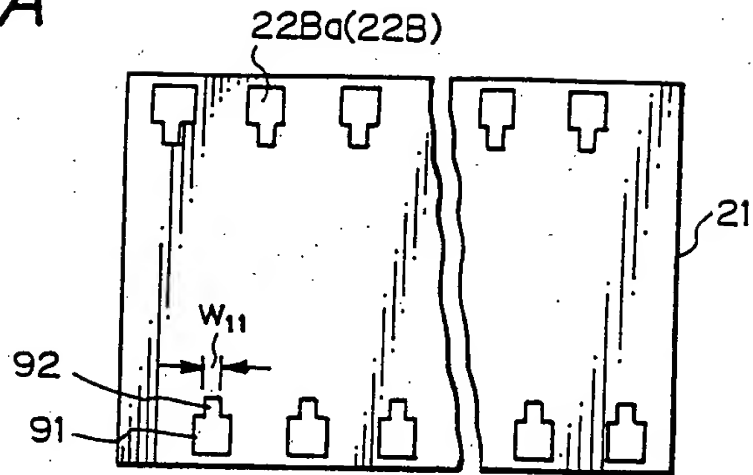


Fig. 25B

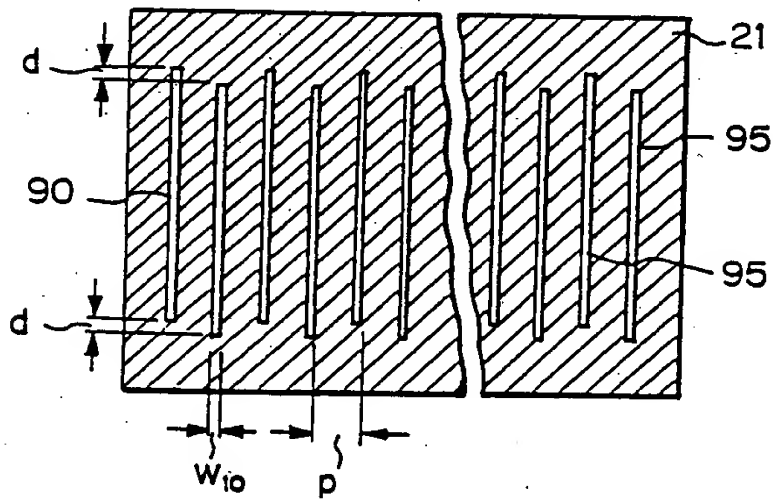


Fig. 25C

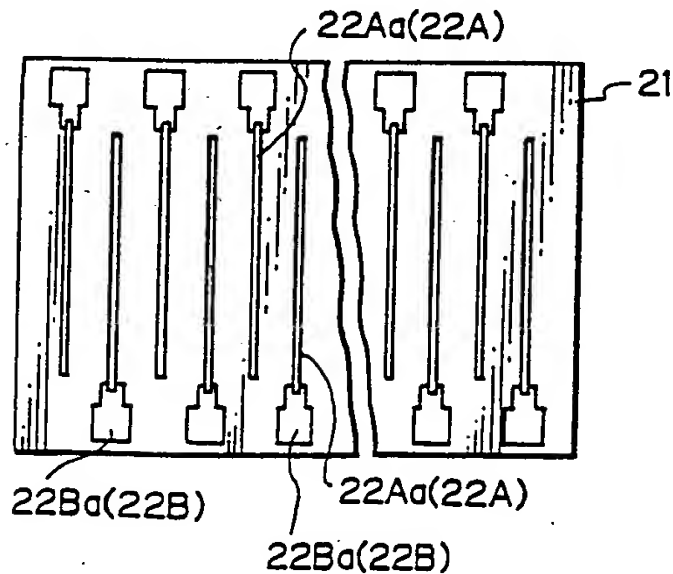


Fig. 25D

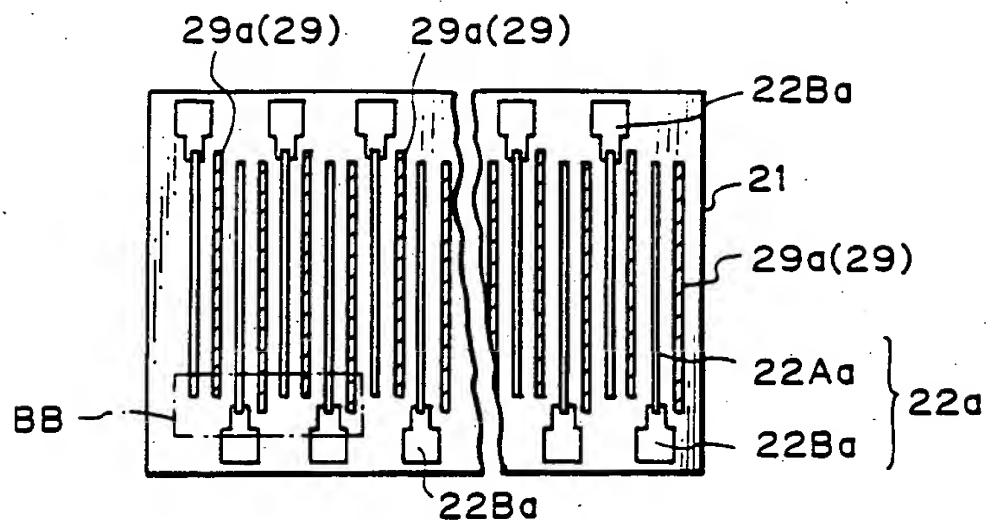


Fig. 25E

